Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1827. [NO. 129.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Notice.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave to inform the Public, that he proposes re-commencing the Seminary at Norwich, State of Vermont, on the first Monday in June, 1827. The particular object in view will be to make it a primary School, where youths can be admitted at an early age, and be correctly and thoroughly instructed in the elementary branches of learning, and carried forward in them so far as their ages and other circumstances will permit. The following Branches of study and instruction will be included in the course of Education at this Institution, viz: The Reading, Writing and Spelling of the English Language, English Grammar and Composition, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages, Arithmetic and the higher branches of Mathematics, so far as the ages of the pupils will permit, Elocution, Geography, History, Book Keeping, the elements of Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy, to be taught by familiar, explanatory lectures. A complete course of Military Exercise and practical Military duty, including the elementary branches of Military Science, taught also by lectures: The sword Exercise, Music and Dancing. The Parents and Guardians will be allowed to select the branches to which their sons or wards are to attend. The organization of the Seminary will be strictly military, and the Cadets will be required to go through a regular course of practical military duty and instruction. The military duties and exercises will be attended at such times as would otherwise be spent either in idleness or devoted to frivolous and useless amusements; they will not encroach in the least on the regular studies, but on the contrary, by filling up the vacant hours with a regular, manly and healthful exercise, both the body and mind will be in a state of constant improvement. The strictest attention will be given to the health, manners, morals and personal deportment of the Cadets; they will be constantly under the personal inspection of the Superintendent and officers of the Institution; will in no case be permitted to associate with low and vulgar company, nor to leave the Academic enclosure without special permission, unless on duty or to go to their meals. The Academic and other expenses per annum will be as follows, viz:

Tuition in any or all the foregoing Branches (excepting the French and Spanish language, Music, Fencing and Dancing,) five dollars per Quarter of twelve weeks, or twenty dollars per annum.	$20 00
Room rent, including the use of arms and accoutrements, two dollars per Quarter or eight dollars per annum,	8 00
Instruction in French, Spanish, Fencing, Dancing and Music, each five dollars per Quarter.	5 00
Board in respectable private families, including washing and mending, one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, or eighty-four dollars for the Academic year of 48 weeks,	84 00
Making the whole annual expense for board, including washing and mending, tuition in all the branches, excepting French, Spanish, Music, Fencing and Dancing, one hundred and twelve dollars,	112 00
The whole annual expense for a Cadet, including the Academic expenses, Board, washing and mending, clothing, books, fuel, and exclusive of the French and Spanish languages, Music, Dancing and Fencing, will not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars for the first year, and on an average of three or more years, will not exceed two hundred and thirty dollars.	2300 0

The cadets will be required to wear an uniform dress, which will be the same as that worn by the cadets at the Seminary at Middletown. The clothing can all be furnished at the Institution at established and very reasonable prices, or the cloth and other materials can be furnished by the parent or guardian, and the work done at the institution, where excellent workmen will be provided, and the work executed on moderate terms. The Books, Stationery, Bedding, and all the necessary articles, will be furnished at the Institution on very reasonable terms. It will, however, be optional with those who place students at the Seminary, to furnish themselves with any, or all the necessary articles or to have them furnished as above stated. Youths will be received at as early an age as eight years, and none will be admitted who are more than fourteen, unless it should be a limited number of young gentlemen, whose manners and moral deportment should be so correct and unexceptionable, as to render them fit models for the younger pupils to copy. A few such would be considered an advantage to the junior classes, and to the Institution. It will readily be perceived that this Seminary is intended to be one in which youths may be placed at a very early period of life, before their habits are formed, where, while their physical powers are fully developed, and constitutions confirmed, by a regular and systematic course of manly and useful exercise, the morals will also be guarded by every possible means, and this, at an expense not greater, (probably less) than is incurred at most of the respectable academies in the country.

This Seminary is designed more particularly for preparing youths for admission into the Institution at Middletown, and it would be highly advantageous for every youth within the prescribed age, who is destined to enter that Institution, to spend one or more years at this Youths can also be well prepared for admission into the Military Academy at West Point, and also for admission as freshmen, into any of our Colleges or Universities.

Norwich is one of the most beautiful and pleasant villages in New-England. It is located about half a mile west of the banks of the Connecticut, and an at elevation of about 170 feet above its surface. It is one mile from Dartmouth College, 18 above Windsor, and one hundred and eighteen from Boston. The approach is easy and pleasant by means of excellent stages, which run three times a week in various directions. It is reached from Middletown, Boston and Albany in two days, and from New-York in three days. For health, it is second to no village in New-England. This assertion is believed to be fully substantiated by the fact, that during the whole time (four and a half years,) that the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy was located there, sickness was scarcely known among the members.—The society is moral and refined.

The Seminary will be placed under the immediate direction and superintendence of a gentleman, who, from his age, classical, scientific and military acquirements, industry, unexceptionable moral character, and experience in the system of instruction proposed, is in every respect qualified to discharge his duties in the best possible manner. He will be assisted by the requisite number of well qualified and experienced instructors. The Institution will frequently be visited by Capt. Partridge, and will in every respect be under his general direction. The following will be the principal regulations for the government of the Institution, viz:

1st. The student will be stilled Cadets.

2nd. The morning roll call will be immediately after reveille. Immediately after roll call, the rooms must all be swept, beds made, and the furniture arranged in complete order ready for inspection. Within twenty minutes after the roll-call, the rooms will be inspected by the proper officers, who will make out a certified report of their condition to the Superintendent. The time intervening between these inspections and breakfast, will be devoted to military and other healthful exercises.

3d. Immediately after breakfast, Prayers will be attended, after which guard will be turned off, sentinels relieved, &c.

4th. At 8 o'clock, A. M. the classes will be assembled in their respective recitation rooms, where they will pursue their studies under the immediate inspection and instruction of their instructors, until 1 o'clock, P. M. allowing them an intermission of thirty minutes at the expiration of every two hours for exercise and amusement, within the Academic enclosure.—From 1 to 2 o'clock, will be devoted to dining and exercise.

5th. At 2 o'clock, the roll will be called to see that all are present, immediately after which the classes will be again assembled in their recitation rooms, where they will attend to their studies and recitations as in the forenoon.

6th. From the 1st of May until the 1st of September, the study hours will terminate at 6 o'clock, P. M. and from the 1st of September, until the 1st of May, at 5 o'clock, P. M.—The time not devoted to study and recitation and the regular meals, will be occupied by military and other healthful and manly exercises. It will be a primary feature in the institution, that no idle time be allowed the cadets.

7th. So soon as the regular exercises and other duties of the day are finished, the roll will be called, and the cadets required to retire to their rooms, and all must retire to bed by ten o'clock, at which time there will be an inspection of all the rooms by the Superintendent and Instructors; there will be such other inspections during the day and evening as the Superintendent shall direct.

Board, &c.

1st. The cadets will board in private families, under such specific regulations as shall be established.

2nd. No cadet will be permitted to board in any family, the members of which do not sustain an unimpeachable moral character, & who do not adhere strictly, in all their intercouse with the cadets, to the established regulations of the institution.

3d. The clothes of the cadets, particularly of the younger class, will be washed, mended and kept at their boarding houses, and delivered to them only when they are wanted for use.

4th. An experienced Physician will be attached to the Institution, and in case of any cadet being sick, he will be regularly attended, and well taken care of at his boarding house.

Vacation, Marches, &c.

1st. There will be one vacation in each year, which will commence on the 1st Monday in December and continue four weeks.

2nd. The cadets will occasionally perform military marches and other pedestrian excursions, under the command of the Superintendent, or of an instructer appointed for that purpose, which will serve as a relaxation from study, and conduce equally to their health and improvement.

Furloughs, &c.

1st. No furlough or leave of absence, will be granted to any cadet, in term time, unless in case of real necessity, and at the special request of Parents or Guardians, as they are very injurious to the progress of students.

Public Worship.

1st. The cadets will be strictly required to attend public worship every Sunday. They will be marched to and from the place of worship.

Money Accounts, &c.

1st. No cadet must, under any circumstances whatever, be furnished with any money, except by the Superintendant or his order.

2nd. No cadet must trade or purchase any article whatever, without written permission from the Superintendant.

3d. Every cadet will be furnished with a permit book, in which will be charged all articles purchased, with the prices annexed and also other expenses.

Instruction.

The Instruction in every department will be most thorough and critical. The full development and improvement of the mental as well as physical powers, will be a primary object, for the accomplishment of which, no pains or labor will be spared.

Government.

The organization of the Institution will be strictly Military. Military discipline will constitute the basis of government; the administration of it will be parental, and adapted to the ages and dispositions of the pupils. A manly, able, and independent spirit will be cherished in all the cadets, regulated by a strict, but salutary discipline.

Terms of Admission, &c.

1st. Every cadet who shall reside more than 150 miles from the Seminary will be required to deposit in the hands of Capt. Partridge, or of the Superintendant, at the time of admission, 150 dollars, and at the end of six months, 100 dollars more. At the expiration of the year, the accounts will be made out and should there be a balance due the cadet, it will be credited on his second year's account, or paid in such manner as his parent or guardian shall direct, should he leave the Academy at that time. For the second and every succeeding year, the deposits must be as follows, viz: One hundred and thirty dollars at the commencement, and one hundred dollars at the expiration of the first six months. The accounts to be made out as before stated.

2nd. The bills for those cadets who reside within 150 miles of the Seminary, must be settled quarterly.

3d. No cadet will be admitted for a less term than one year.

From the foregoing plan, it is confidently believed the following advantages, among many others, will result, viz:

1st. By the military and other exercises, the health of the cadets will be preserved, the physical powers fully developed, an erect and elegant person formed, and a correct and manly deportment ensured.

2nd. The morals of the cadets will be preserved, and habits of systematic attention, temperance, industry, and economy, established and confirmed.

3d. Every cadet will leave the Seminary a well instructed and accomplished soldier, and thereby prepared to become an able and efficient defender of his country's rights.

4th. Under such a system, it is confidently believed, that the progress of the pupils in their different studies will be much more rapid and efficient, than under the ordinary systems.

Capt. Partridge is fully convinced that the Seminary will be particularly well adapted to the education of the youth of our large cities, and also those of the Southern States; where they can, with perfect safety, and without requiring any particular care or attention from their parents, pass their earlier years, and be well prepared for the active duties of life, or for admission into any higher seminary.

Capt. Partridge is particularly desirous that all those youths, within the prescribed ages, who are destined to become members of the institution at Middletown, should previously be entered at this Seminary, where they should pass one or more years, after which, they would be transferred for the completion of their education.

The Quarters are of brick, spacious, airy, and handsomely finished. The parade ground is a beautiful plat, surrounded by an elegant enclosure, eight feet high, which separates it entirely from any communication with the village.

Gentlemen desirous of placing their sons or wards at this Institution, are requested to apply to Capt. Partridge, by letter, at Middletown, Conn. where the names of applicants will be registered. The number that can be received will necessarily be limited by the accommodations.

Capt. Partridge begs leave to assure the American Public, that no exertions will be wanting to render this Seminary in every respect worthy their patronage.

A CARD.

On the adjoining pages will be found the Prospectus of the proposed Seminary at Norwich, State of Vermont, to which I would beg leave particularly to call the attention of those who have sons to educate, and whose ages are within the prescribed limits. The plan of the Institution is fully detailed in the Prospectus, as well as the general regulations by which it is to be governed. The object in view is also stated, viz: to furnish a situation where parents and guardians may place their sons and wards at an early age, under a system the best calculated to develop and improve the mental and physical energies to inculcate habits of industry, economy, enterprise, and temperance; where the morals will be guarded with parental care, seconded by a strict, but correct system of discipline, and where they can be well prepared for admission into the Seminary at Middletown, the Military Academy at West Point, or to enter the freshmen class in any of our Colleges or Universities. It appears to me to be peculiarly adapted to the wants of the youths of our large cities, and many parts of the Southern States. The evils attending the educating a family of sons in our large cities are best known to those who experience them, but must also be evident to every reflecting observer. When young, it is unsafe to trust them in the streets, where they are liable to injury ry from various causes, and where their morals are continually in danger of being corrupted from the frequent exhibitions of vice in its most fascinating and dangerous forms. Under these circumstances, they are in a great measure deprived of that salutary exercise so absolutely necessary for the health of youths, and, consequently, grow up puny and debilitated, incapable of either physicial or mental exertion. The climate in many parts of the southern country, obliges parents to send their sons from home at an early age for their education. The northern States have generally been selected for this purpose. There are many evils, however, attending this course under existing systems. These youths are too frequently placed in situations where they are subjected to little or no control, and being furnished plentifully with money, acquire in early life, habits of insubordination, extravagance and dissipation, which prove most seriously injurious to them in after life, or ultimately conduct them to ruin. These assertions are not founded on conjecture. I have within twenty years, been, in too many instances, a witness of these melancholy results, not to be convinced of their truth. These evils, however, may be easily remedied, by placing such youths, when sent a great distance from home, and consequently, beyond the reach of parental advice and control, in a situation where they would be constantly subjected to a strict, but salutary discipline, and their whole time employed either in the acquirement of useful knowledge, or in regular and healthful exercises, and rational amusements. The contemplated Seminary at Norwich, it is confidently believed, will be in every respect calculated to accomplish these important objects, while the expenses will be comparatively moderate.

The Institution at Middletown is now in a perfect state of organization, and furnishes to young men all the facilities for acquiring a finished education. The whole course of instruction is as extensive as at any other Seminary in the United States. As a Mathematical School, combining theory and practice, it is believed to hold a first rank in the country, and consequently, in every respect, well calculated to form first rate Civil and Military Engineers, Scientific Surveyors, and men of practical science generally, and also to prepare young men for the Navy. Indeed, it might answer all the purposes of a Naval School, without any additional expense to the country, as the ordinary pay of a Midshipman would support him, and defray all the necessary expenses at the Seminary. He would also be enabled to acquire a good Military Education at the same time, which would be very useful to every Naval Officer. The Classics are as critically and thoroughly taught, and the course is as extensive at this Seminary as at any of our Colleges or Universities. The French and Spanish Languages are also taught successfully to a large portion of the Cadets, by able and accomplished Instructors. The same may likewise be said of Fencing, Music, &c. Civil Engineering, as a Science; Topography, Architecture, including Architectural drawing; Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, &c. constitute permanent branches of instruction, and are taught in the thorough and critical manner as the Mathematics and other Branches. Rhetoric, embracing Composition and Elocution, has been commenced with much zeal and promise of success. The department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany, is not yet completely organized, but will be so in the course of the ensuing season. I believe it is now generally considered that this system of education is well calculated to prepare young men in the best manner for the active duties of life, but not calculated to prepare them for the learned professions. This I consider, however, to be an entire mistake. That a young man will acquire, at least, as much of learning in every branch under this, as under any other system, I believe will not be doubted by any who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject, and that the nature of the duties under a Military organization, combined with a regular and systematic course of exercise, lays the foundation of a vigorous constitution, and confers a physical and moral energy which the ordinary systems do not, I presume will not be disputed by any one. Now, I would ask, whether a vigorous constitution, and physical, and moral energy, are not as necessary for the Clergyman, the Lawyer, and the Physician, as for persons in any other situation? and if so, then is not that system which thus prepares the candidates for these professions superior to those which do not? I will leave the answer to every reflecting mind. As it is generally considered of importance to young gentlemen, especially to those destined for the learned professions, to obtain Diplomas after having completed a course of education at a Seminary, arrangements will be made in the course of the ensuing season, for conferring Diplomas in the usual form, upon all the young gentlemen who shall not complete a course of education at this Institution. Those who do not go through a full course will receive certificates, stating the branches to which they have attended, the progress made therein, and their conduct generally. The best times for joining the Institution, are at the close of the vacation, about the 12th of January, which is the proper commencement of the year, from the 1st to the 15th of May, and from the 20th to the 31st of August. The best ages for candidates are from 14 to 17 years, although many youths may join advantageously, especially those that are to remain several years, before the age of 14, and others who are more than 17, provided their habits and morals are correct. The regulations, hitherto, have allowed the admission of candidates for as short a time as one year. Joining, however, for so short a time, I have been always convinced, is neither to the advantage of the Seminary, nor the student. A first year is much more expensive than any subsequent one, and the advantage to the students is less—as it requires some time for a young man, after joining a Seminary, to feel himself at home and become acquainted with the Instructors, the mode of instruction, and the general routine of duty. He consequently cannot learn as much under these circumstances, as he would in any equal portion of time after he has become acquainted. Besides, a year is too short a period for a youth to prepare himself in the best manner for the ordinary duties of active life. If for instance, he is intended for the Counting House, with the view of being a Merchant, it is not sufficient that he know enough of Arithmetic to cast up accounts, or that he be acquainted with the usual course of Book-Keeping, or with the ordinary duties of a store, but to make an enlightened and safe Merchant, he should be well versed in the principles of Commerce at home and abroad, and with the commercial policy of foreign nations, and its effects upon our own commerce. He should also be well versed in the principles of Political Economy and of International Law—he should further be well acquainted with Geography and History, and a good knowledge of the Mathematics and of Navigation, certainly would not be amiss. To the foregoing, should be added a correct knowledge of the French & Spanish Languages. Now this cannot be thoroughly acquired in one year; it would probably require at least two years to accomplish the whole. From the best estimate I have been able to make, after many years experience, the following periods of time are necessary for a young man to be well prepared for the following pursuits, viz.

For the active duties of life, such as merchants, agriculturists, Manufacturers, Surveyors, Military Instructors, Teachers of respectable English Schools, &c. two years.

For Scientific, Civil and Military Engineers, Navigators, &c. three years.

For any of the learned professions, which suppose a complete knowledge of the classics in addition to the other branches, five years.

The foregoing estimate supposes that the student is of the proper age to commence advantageously, and that he begins at the elements. It also supposes, that he possesses, at least, a medium capacity and application. Those who possess a greater share of talent and application, would complete the requisite course in a less time. For these reasons, and being very desirous that none of my pupils should enter upon any business for which they are not perfectly prepared, I propose, after the general examination in Aug. 1827, not to admit students for a less time than two years. If any one, however, after he is joined, should by close application to his studies and duties, prepare himself for any occupation for which he may be designed in less time than two years, and should not wish to remain that length of time, he will be recommended and discharged accordingly. Before I conclude, I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Parents, Guardians and Friends of my pupils, to that article of the regulations which prohibits their being furnished with money, otherwise than by the Superintendent or his order. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that this article is to be observed strictly according to its letter. The violations of it have caused the dismission of more members of the Seminary than all others put together. A parent cannot do his son a greater injury than to trespass on this rule.

I also deem it my duty further to call the attention of Parents and Guardians to that article of the Regulations, relative to Furloughs. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that no Furlough or leave of absence will be granted to any cadet, except in cases of sickness, or other evident necessity, and then the application for such Furlough or leave of absence must be made directly to the Superintendent, and not through the medium of the cadet. Frequent absences are attended with the most unfavorable effects on the progress of the students, and likewise cause a perpetual interruption to the regular duties of the institution, of which they are members. They unsettle the mind of the student, and keep him constantly restless and uneasy, and it is a fact, of the truth of which I am well convinced, that every separate week that one is absent, causes a loss of at least three weeks in his studies. There is one other subject to which I also consider it my duty to call the attention of parents and guardians, and that is, the impolicy of sending youths, of dissipated and otherwise immoral and vicious habits, who have attained the ages of 16 or 17 years and upwards, to this Seminary, or to any other, where strict discipline is maintained. They should recollect that youths who have attained to those ages, or have passed them with a parcel of bad habits, are not so easily reformed as they may suppose. The result with such generally is, that when placed under a strict system of discipline, where they find themselves checked in their wayward courses, they soon become restive, violate the regulations, and eventually get dismissed. It is much easier to prevent a youth from acquiring bad habits by properly restraining him at an early age, than to correct those habits after they are acquired and confirmed.

A. PARTRIDGE.

Middletown, Ct. Oct. 1826.—3t29.

Notice.

AGREEABLY to the provisions to a Deed of Trust from William Rudisill, to secure the payment of a debt due the bank of Newbern, the undersigned will sell, at Public Sale, in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 28th of May next, (being Monday of Court,) the lots and improvements in said town, at present occupied by said Rudisill. The improvements are a two story frame dwelling-house; all necessary out buildings; a well of excellent water in the yard; all of which are in comfortable neat repair, and handsomely situated. The purchaser can have the bank accommodations, by giving bond and approved security.

JONAS RUDISILL, sen.
WM. DAVIDSON.

April 10, 1827.—3t30

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County. Feb'y. Sessions. 1827.

Vincent Reed, vs Thomas Davis. } ORIGINAL Attachment, levied on three Stage Horses.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t30.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions. 1827.

Lawson H. Alexander, vs. Herbert S. Kimble. } ORIGINAL Attachment, levied in the hands of William Smith, and him summoned as Garnishee.

Ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there replevy and plead or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t30.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.

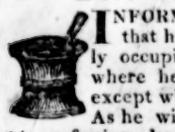
Wiiliam Smith, vs. John Cole. } *Original Attachment.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there replevy and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

I. ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t40—pr. adv. $2.

Doct. P. C. Caldwell,



INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by Dr. D. T. Caldwell, where he can at all times be found, except when professionally engaged. As he will devote his time solely to his profession, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

April 28, 1827.—5t32.

DOCTORS

Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York. 23*

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.

TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles :—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epauletts;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Clasps; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.

17*

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Benbow's Patent Horizontal Grist Mill, for the counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, will have them constantly on hand, finished in a neat and durable manner, to operate by hand or horse power. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine this Mill. The proprietor will also sell single rights for making and using the above Mills.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg, March, 1827.—6t30

The above Mill may be seen at the Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Courts.

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn any person from trading for a note of hand which I gave to Martin Zimmerman, dated April 7, 1827, in this place, for the sum of $190 00, as I am determined never to pay one cent of said note, because I never received one cent of value for it, and it was not given according to law.

CHRISTIAN EARNEY.

Lincolnton, April 14, 1827. 3t29

Notice.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, one negro man named *Edward*, who was committed to the jail of the county twelve months ago, and said he belonged to one Johnson, a trader in negroes. Said fellow is of middle stature, tolerably stout built, and light color, and is now to be sold according to act of Assembly, to use of the county and satisfaction of jail fees, &c.

J. W. HAMILTON, *Sheriff.*

Concord, April 16, 1827. 3mt40

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Intelligence.

RIO GRANDE.—The brig Caledonia, Capt. Robinson, arrived on Saturday, sailed from Rio Grande on the 2d March. We learn, that reports had reached that town of the occurrence of a severe battle between the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean armies. No positive intelligence of the result had been permitted to transpire, although it was believed the authorities had received the particulars. The reports in circulation, and they were generally credited, were, that the Brazilians had met with an absolute defeat, and were only preserved from total destruction by the presence of the Austrian soldiers, a body of which the Emperor has in his service. The rumour of the defeat of the Brazilian Army, our readers may recollect, corresponds with the report which has already reached us from Rio de Janeiro. The scene of action was about 250 miles from Rio Grande.

Balt. Patriot.

Commodore Porter.—By the schooner Toison, Capt. Hallet, arrived at N. York from Xibara, Cuba, we learn that letters had been received from Havana, stating that two brigs belonging to Commodore Porter's squadron had been captured by Laborde's fleet. A letter from Havana, dated April 7, contains the following passage :—"One of our coasting vessels has arrived here, bringing on board, as prisoners, the first officer of Com. Porter, one lieutenant, and several seamen, who were risen upon by the Spanish crew after their capture."

From India.—The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser announces Calcutta papers to the 28th of December. It is mentioned in one of those papers, as proof of the great value of the newly acquired English possessions on the Jenasserim coast, that samples of cotton have been already produced, superior in quality to the Bandu, which had been considered the best grown in Hindostan. They were flattering themselves with the hope that this cotton would become a competitor in the English market with the American Sea Island.

MONTREAL, MARCH, 18.

Bold Language.—We may well say that a crisis is approaching. There can be no doubt that the question will soon be tried in Canada, whether our representative government is to exist or to be extinguished. An awful and tremendous crisis approaches, not only for Lower Canada, but for Upper Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and it will extend itself to Jamaica.

It is announced by the Quebec Mercury of the 27th inst., an official paper—that as often as the people of this province—the freeholders and landholders of this country, return into the assembly, gentlemen who have a hold on their confidence, & who will not surrender to the executive the uncontrolled dominion over the taxes of their constitutents, and consequently who will not give up all their influence and power in the constitution, the government will *turn them out :* yes, fellow citizens, the expression in the *government* paper is—will *turn them out*—mind that, fellow citizens—and if you are not fit to be trampled into the mire by tyrants and clerkarchies, what sensations will it excite ?

The Mercury of the same date, conducted by official men, announces another project, which, equally with the tyrannical exercise of the prerogative, will annihilate our constitution.

Unless the House of Assembly surrender the Taxes of the country to the Executive, and consequently place the whole country and all its concerns at the mercy of the Executive, the Legislative Council, the majority of which receives a large amount of the monies at pleasure of the King and the Governor, will in future pass no money Bill for any object—Charities, Improvements, or others; will harass, punish, and injure the country; and the Governor, following precisely the doctrines of Charles I., of England, is to take, according to his discretion and pleasure, out of the funds of the country whatever he pleases.

These are the projects announced in an official paper. Let the Country not disregard them : last session their practice commenced. Now if the country is not roused by those official declarations, it is the basest, the vilest Country on the Globe—it is below Naples or Spain in wisdom or spirit. But what is to be done ? All that the Constitution or the Laws allow, while the Constitution and the Laws exist. Establish Constitutional Committees in every Parish and County; establish a Central Committee; form Resolutions and Addresses to the King and the *House of Commons;* and as the Principles with which we are menaced may be brought to bear against other Colonies, send in time, Commissioners to the House of Assembly in each.

Canadian Spectator.

In France, the grapes most valued for wine are small and of a harsh flavor. The oldest vines produce the best. The finest Burgundy is made in a vineyard where no vines have been planted in two centuries.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. APRIL 23.—It became necessary, on Saturday last, for the collector of this port to enforce the President's Proclamation in relation to the British Colonial Trade. The English ship Killingbuck, of London, from Antigua, with a cargo of molasses, rum and wine, and several passengers, arrived on that morning, and was promptly ordered to depart in 24 hours. On application to the President of the United States, the passengers were permitted to land, with their baggage, but no other privilege being granted, the ship sailed within the prescribed time, for some port beyond the limits of the United Sates. A part of the cargo was on account of resident merchants.

Phenix Gazette.

A London paper relates an instance of wickedness, arising from the "accursed thirst of gold," which perhaps has never been surpassed. It was the case of a girl who was about to be married, and resolved on destroying her father and mother, with their five children, in order to possess herself of their property. Accordingly she infused into their drink at dinner (buttermilk) the deadly mixture, of which her parents and their children partook. The account states that the children luckily escaped, but the wretched mother, having drunk largely of the milk, was lingering in deadly agony. Even when she was writhing under the effects of the poison, and parched with a deadly thirst, her guilty offspring gave her, to quench her thirst, whey made with the poisoned buttermilk. The girl subsequently confessed her guilt.

Adoption.—There is a singular system in France relative to adoption of children. A family who has none, adopts as their own a fine child belonging to a friend, or more generally to some poor person (for the laws of population in the poor differ from those in the rich;) the adoption is regularly enregistered by the civil authorities, and the child becomes heir-at-law to the property of its new parents, cannot be disinherited by any subsequent caprice of the parties; they are bound to support it suitable to their rank, and to do every thing due to their offspring.

A number of Spanish prisoners, released from Algerine slavery, arrived at Port Mahon in February last, in the most distressed situation. The officers and crew of the U. S. frigate Constitution, observing their destitute condition, volunteered a handsome subscription to relieve them, and paid their passage to Spain.

THE VENUS DE MEDICIS.

From Carter's Letters.

Preeminent and triumphant over all the rest, rich as they are in the productions of the great masters of every age, is the apartment called the Tribune. This superb little temple in the form of an octagon, twenty feet in diameter, with a pavement of splendid mosaic, walls lined with crimson velvet, and a dome inlaid with pearl, has been selected, on account of enjoying a better light, as the depository of the most precious articles in the Gallery. Immediately on entering the door, the eye of the visitant falls full upon the immortal statue of the Venus de Medicis, which presents us a form as matchless in beauty, as did the goddess herself, when she rose in all her purity from the wave. What must have been the imagination of the man, who could conceive the image of a being so divine—what the skill and taste that could embody the conception, and call it forth from the marble !

But the subject so far transcends my powers, that I will neither repeat old panegyrics, nor attempt new ones. He who has read Byron's poetry will never read my prose. With the authors of some of the folio descriptions of the Gallery, I might apply the scale and inform the public, that the diminutive goddess is exactly four feet, 11 inches, and four lines in height—with the dancing master, I could describe her attitude upon the pedestal, resting upon her left foot, with her right brought to the first position; one arm forming a graceful curve, and the other dropping to her waist; her body gently inclining forward, and head soldier like, addressed to the right.—With the antiquary I might trace her to Adrian's Villa, look up the label of old Cleomenes, the Athenian artist, and record just what parts of her legs, and arms, and trunk, have been added by modern sculptors—I might pursue her adventurous voyages and travels to Sicily and across the Alps, in the midst of revolutionary turmoils;—her sojourn in the Louvre, and her crowd of Parisian admirers—but after all, he that never has seen the statue would know little of its merits. There is a grace seated upon the polished brow and lurking in the tangles of silken tresses, a delicate softness in the slightly contracted eye, a charm in the pouting lip, a sweetness of expression in the face, as inimitable as it is indescribable. As to the rest,

"I leave to learned fingers, and wise hands,
The artist and his ape, to teach and tell
How well his connoisseurship understands
The graceful bend, and the voluptuous swell."

From the Greensburg (Pa.) Gazette.

Shocking Affair.—An instance of very deliberate suicide has just been communicated to us. *Andrew Reistel*, of Mountpleasant township, Pa. well known as "the old pump-maker," put a period to his existence by shooting himself, in his own house, one day last week. The particulars, as we gather from the inquest held by coroner Kuhns upon the body, are these : Having no family, his son had lived with him, until a misunderstanding took place, when the son left the house. In his absence, the old man ascended to the garret of the cabin by a ladder, got an old musket which had no lock, and put a heavy load of powder and slugs into it. He then laid it on the floor, with the touch hole upward, the butt of the gun being supported by a hog's foot, and the muzzle resting upon a piece of bacon. He then lighted a piece of punk, which he put upon the touch-hole, after priming, and laid himself down on his back, with his head close to the muzzle of the gun, & his body in a direct line with it, his arms folded across his breast. The charge entered the top of his head, came out at his throat, and entered again at his breast.

A little girl, daughter of Sarah Brooks, ear Nashville, Tenn. aged about 6 years, was, a few days ago, burnt to death, by the accidental communication of fire to her clothes. Having taken fire to the field where a young man was at work, she in sport gathered some dry grass, and set it in flames for amusement; the blaze seizing on her clothing, she was so dreadfully burnt before assistance could be given, that she survived but a few hours.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. APRIL 11.—We took occasion some months since, to advert to two pieces of very superior Broadcloth which were exhibited here, manufactured of Saxony wool from the flocks of Mr. Davies and Mr. Swift, by Mr. Wadsworth, of this village. Last Saturday, in common with many other of our citizens, we had the pleasure of examining another piece of Broadcloth manufactured by the same gentleman of Saxony wool from the flock of N. P. Tallmadge, Esq. We are not sufficiently skilled in such matters to pronounce with certainty how well this latter piece would compare with the two former, though we should think it is at least equal to them. Be this as it may, it is quite certain, that so long as our farmers can produce such wool, and we have manufacturers among us capable of making it into such cloths as Mr. Wadsworth has shown himself capable of making, even those who are most fastidious in the selection of their wardrobes, will have no occasion to seek for other than *American cloth.*

The great Ox Columbus, is advertised for exhibition at Boston. He is stated to be four thousand pounds weight, and is probably the largest in the world. He certainly disproves Buffon's doctrine of the degeneracy of animals in America.

Democratic Press.

It is stated as a *remarkable fact*, that in the village of Rochester, (N. Y.) in a population of 8000, there is not one *adult* a *native* of the village ! The oldest person now living who was born there, is not *seventeen* years of age ! The progress of this settlement, altogether, is unexampled.

An interesting Sight.—We were present at the election, on Monday, when the venerable Dr. Holyoke, who is now in his 99th year, walked up to the ballot box to deposite his vote in favor of Gov. Lincoln. It was an interesting spectacle, and attracted the attention of every one present. His venerable friend Colonel Pickering, who is in his 82nd year, likewise attended the election.

Salem Observer.

Depth of the American Lakes.—Lake Erie has about thirty-five fathoms of water above its lowest bed, though it is not often more than twenty-five in depth. Lake St. Clair is shallow, rarely exceeding four fathoms. Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, are, in places, nine hundred feet deep, sinking about three hundred feet below the level of the ocean.

By a late list, it appears that there are thirty-four eminent English titles, the right heirs of which are supposed to be in the United States. Among them are the Earldoms of Northumberland and Warwick. A number of large estates are also in the same situation.

Active Benevolence !—A horse, harnessed to a chaise, was observed during the greater part of yesterday, tied at the lower end of Merchant's Hall. Some passer by, more considerate than the owner of the beast, towards night placed on a conspicuous part of the harness the following label :—"*Wanted ! Half a peck of Oats. Inquire within.*" *Boston pap.*

An American female dwarf, Miss. A. M'Dowell, is at present exhibited in New York. She was born in Cecil county, Maryland, March 26, 1797, and is now in her 31st year, weighs 40 pounds, and is only 30 inches high.

Steam Engine.—We are informed that Mr. Perkins has at length got rid of the only obstacle which presented itself against the action of his immensely powerful steam engine—that of effecting nearly a perfect vacuum under the foot of the piston, by which means the whole power or elasticity of the steam from the induction pipe is allowed to operate without resistance.—Certain other improvements have also been effected for diminishing friction, &c. but as we understand they form the subject of a fresh patent, we cannot at present enter into further particulars. *Literary Gaz.*

Catholic Question.—This momentous topic, of British Catholic emancipation and Irish subordination and peace, upon which the weal of the empire was, on both sides in the debate, declared to depend,—was fully argued, and finally decided, in two sittings of the House, on consecutive days. Let this despatch be compared with the duration of debate in our Congress, even on subjects of much less extent and relative importance. Occasionally, more *weeks* are consumed with us than *hours* in the British Legislature; and it cannot be said by any one who has read the reports of the argument on the Catholic Question, that it was not ample; that it did not embrace all that could be deemed necessary to enable a hearer to decide, though he had been wholly uninformed and unconcerned.

Nat. Gazette.

A Dangerous Adventure.—Not long since a reverend clergyman in Vermont, being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of snow upon the roof of his barn might do some damage to his real estate—to the treasures of his earthly inheritance; was resolved to prevent it by seasonably shovelling it off. He therefore ascended it, having first, for fear the snow might all slide off at once and himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope and given the other to his wife. He went to work, but fearing still for his safety, "my dear," says he, "tie the rope around your waist,"—no sooner had she done this than off went the snow, poor minister and all, and up went his wife.

Thus on one side of the barn the astounded and confounded clergyman hung, but on the other side hung his wife, high and dangling at the end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman luckily passing by, delivered them from their perilous situation.

Vermont Patriot.

"A FAITHFUL DOG."—We understand some of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the "mill dam" were awakened from sleep about 12 o'clock on Monday night, by an unusual barking of a dog. Efforts were made to rid themselves of a troublesome disturber of their slumbers, by killing the dog; and while in the pursuit, they found his master in a deep hole near the dam, in which he had fallen, and from which, on account of the sad effects of intemperance, he was unable to extricate himself. His faithful dog moaned by his side, and brought that relief without which his master might have perished. *Concord Gazette.*

Never Despair.—A gentleman who had paid some attention to a young lady, near Portsmouth, N. H. proposed marriage, which she declined, on account of her youth, (not a common reason.) He begged her to name when he might expect a favorable answer. She replied in 20 years—(her age was then 20.) He paid strict attention to her, and at the expiration of that time reminded her of her promise; when, true to her word, she accepted his hand, and they were married.

Fecundity of Fishes.—It is asserted of the Herring, that if suffered to multiply unmolested, and its offspring to remain undiminished during the space of twenty years, it would show a progeny many times greater in bulk than the whole earth ! And that a single Codfish will produce at a birth, if they escape depredation, a number equal to the whole population of England.

[*The book of Nature laid open.*

An Old Bachelor in Ohio, by way of a set off against Gen. M'Clure's proposition to tax Bachelors instead of dogs, proposes as follows—hear him. "Let every one who is tired of conjugal felicity, pay a certain fee to the state for a divorce according to his ability; and it will not only supercede the necessity of taxing dogs, but there will be no need of taxes of any kind. And if government will give me the exclusive privilege of unmarrying all those who wish to be unmarried in the United States, I will pledge myself to pay off the National Debt in five years." *Georgian.*

We were much amused with the reply of one of Capt. Head's companions on the summit of the Cordilleras, when all around was a surface of snow—"cheerless, wild, and inhospitable as the view was, still it was sublime,"—he observed to one whose honest heart and thoughts clung to England—"what a magnificent view, what thing can be more beautiful?" After smiling for some seconds, the Cornish lad replied, "them things, sir, that do wear caps and aprons."

A VOICE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Village Recorder.

We declare, in sincerity, that from the known changes in public sentiment in Pennsylvania favorable to the Administration, there seems to us reasonable ground to hope that Mr. Adams will be sustained by the people of this great, patriotic and intelligent state.

Let it be remembered that less than one quarter of the voters in the state gave their suffrages at the last election for the Jackson ticket! Great changes have since taken place, favorable to the Administration. We shall have a mighty struggle—a great turn out of the *People*—the question will not be settled by the *politicians*; and let not the *Combination* too confidently say, "Pennsylvania is ours!"—They reckon without their host. If the Administration continues to pursue a prudent and wise course, as it is almost universally admitted, by unprejudiced men, they have done, the people will sustain them. Now our course will be an open and a frank one. We shall support Mr. Adams, when right, against the Southern combination to put him down, "*right or wrong.*" We will sustain him to the extent of our humble efforts while he makes the good of his country his polar star, notwithstanding the violence of the assaults against him. We openly and earnestly recommend to the friends of the Administration, in all parts of the state, to come out early, boldly, decidedly—and that means should be taken, open, and above board, to ascertain the public sentiment, to awaken public attention, and to present the various important questions at issue, fairly to the public mind. Let not the *politicians* get the start of the *people*. Let the *people* come out and act. Let the voice of the people be heard, and we confidently believe all will be well.

Pennsylvania.—On Saturday, says the Baltimore Patriot, we published a letter, which stated there had been a great meeting in Franklin county in favor of the present National Administration. The Chambersburg papers received this morning, give a full account of the meeting, at which the Hon. *David Fullerton*, recently a member of Congress, presided, assisted by Capt. Samuel Dunn and Jacob Oyster, Esq. The Franklin Repository says—

"The political meeting held at the Court-House in Chambersburg last week, was the most numerous and respectable, that has been held here for several years; and its proceedings conducted with a decorum and unanimity, we have seldom witnessed. Immediately after it was organized, George Chambers, esq. rose and addressed the meeting, in a speech of considerable length—explaining the object for which it was convened, and stating the [illegible]ments and opinions of those who call [illegible], with respect to the opposition ra[illegible]ed to the present administration to the General Government—contrasted the policy of supporting domestic manufactures, with that contended for in the southern section of the Union, in which he shewed in a clear and forcible manner, that the best interests of Pennsylvania required an adherence to the former—and in conclusion, expressed the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity and virtue of the President, and pronounced the opposition as having originated in disappointment.

"Mr. C. was followed by Judge Bard—he expressed regret, that any cause should exist to justify a geographical allusion; but facts, he said, supported the opinion, of a determination in the South to oppose any man North of the Potomac, being elected President, however worthy or capable he might be—that ever since the establishment of the government, with but one exception, and for the last quarter of a century without a single exception, they had furnished the Presidents; notwithstanding, Mr. Adams was no sooner elected, than they had united almost to a man, to oppose his administration, right or wrong; or, as some of their boldest leaders had declared, *if it should be as pure as the angels at the right hand of God!* He acquiesced in the view taken by Mr. Chambers, of the policy of protecting our manufactures, and the course the interest of Pennsylvania directed her to take in the approaching contest for the Presidency—expressed his confidence in Mr. Adams, and condemned in warm and pointed terms, all opposition not founded upon principle.

[From the Providence Cadet.]

FUND 50,000 DOLLARS.

Opposition Press.—We are able to announce to the public a fact, equally important and interesting to the politician; namely, that within the last week, the agents of the opposition have been in town, and have thus far, vainly negotiated for the purchase of one of the Providence Presses, with a view to make it the vehicle of Gen. Jackson's interest. We learn that an extravagant price was offered for the Press to which we now allude, but was rejected by its proprietors.

The principal agent in this negotiation, is said to be a prostrate politician, a man who figured, two or three years since, in the public papers, & ineffectually undertook to prove the analogy between a "*duplicate.*" Letter, and its original. We state this fact, and it is not improbable, that at another time, we shall give a full account of the transaction.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, U. S. Senator from N. Hampshire, is at this time a strnueous advocate of Gen. Jackson. We give the following extract from his "Vindication of Mr. Adams' Oration," published in 1821, to show his feelings at that time; not, however, to reprobate the man, but merely to note the inconsistency of the Statesman. These reminiscences are often times of essential service. *Mid. (Con.) Gaz.*

"We are aware that the attacks on Mr. Adams may have been sharpened by causes which do not meet the ear. He has splendid qualifications to fill the highest office in the union. *If some Cataline or his incendiaries, in the strife for supremacy, are already scattering firebrands and poison*, it behoves every well wisher to the public to awake. *It is one of Mr. Adams' peculiar excellencies*, that while he is second to none in talent and experience, *he makes neither personal influence nor exertion* for what should always be the free gift of a free people. The election and its various bearings are too distant. But in the mean time, *if the character of Mr. Adams is destined to be mangled and crucified to gratify* BRITISH SYCOPHANTS or the sinister views of DEMAGOGUES, WHOSE PATH TO OFFICE IS OBSTRUCTED BY HIS VIRTUES; let the tempest rage—

"An honest man is still an unmoved rock,
"Washed whiter, but not shaken by the shock."

If "Daniel Webster" was found in Congress by the side of other distinguished Federalists, voting against the measures of the Administration, right or wrong, determined, as a certain Senator once said, to put down its members, "although they were as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of God," he would not be honoured with the *weakly* vituperation of the N. H. Patriot.—Why does not Mr. Hill publish the anti-war speeches of Mr. Randolph? Why does he not give his readers some account of Messrs. Berrien, Rowan, Ridgely, M'Lean, Tazewell, Baylies, Buchanan, and sundry other Federalists, who have joined the league with Van Buren and Calhoun, to displace Mr. Adams? And if these gentlemen have the right to oppose and thwart the measures of government, why has not Mr. "Daniel Webster" the same right to use his great talents in the defence of those measures?

Ports. Journal.

Mr. Randolph is elected a Representative in Congress, from the district in Virginia in which he resides. It is very much to be hoped that Mr. Randolph will carry himself differently in the house of representatives, from what he has done in the Senate Chamber. He is capable of being a great credit or a great curse to the National Legislature. At all events, he will be better looked to, and his deportment placed under more rigid restraint in the House of Representatives, than in the Senate. The Speaker of the House takes the liberty of preserving order, as one of the prerogatives *incident to his office*, without waiting for a member to remind him of his duty.

Cheraw Spectator.

The Salem Gazette says, that the ill state of Mr. Mills' (late Senator in Congress from Massachusetts) health, will compel that gentleman to withdraw from being a candidate at the next election. It says that Governor Lincoln will probably be a candidate.

Religion and Politics.—Thomas Morgan, Esq. of Washington, Pennsylvania, has issued a prospectus for publishing a paper at that place to be called "*The Herald of the Cross, and Democratic Eagle.*"

A PROFITABLE SUBSCRIBER.

When Mr. Holt, a printer, established his newspaper in New-York, in 1796, a person in the vicinity of Albany, who was wealthy, but celebrated for his narrow, penurious disposition, became one of its earliest subscribers. At the end of the first year, the editor sent his account for the yearly subscription, urging a request that it might be settled the first convenient opportunity. No answer, however, came. The bills were sent regularly for 18 years, but with the same success;—till at length, Mr. Holt, as well may be supposed, got out of all patience with his customer, had the whole account made out and sent to him; adding to the foot thereof, that if it was not immediately paid, he would put it in suit, and discontinue sending any more newspapers. The subscriber having read over the account, exclaimed, with a disdainful sneer,—"What an ungrateful puppy! I was one of the first that encouraged his paper, by subscribing;—have continued it ever since;—and this is the return he makes me."

If, by reason of the variety of tempers, abilities, educations, and unavoidable prejudices, whereby men's understandings are variously formed and fashioned, they do embrace a variety of religious opinions, whereof some must be erroneous, to say that God will damn them for such errors, who are lovers of him, and lovers of truth, is to rob man of his comfort, and God of his goodness; it is to make man desperate, and God a tyrant.

Chillingworth.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1827.

Fire.—The dwelling-house, smoke-house and corn-crib, belonging to Mr. James Freeman, of this county, were entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday last. Not an article was saved. The destruction was so complete, that even his chickens and pigs were burnt up.—The chickens were confined under the crib, and the pigs so secured, that, every member of the family being absent at the time, no means of escape were left them.—When the neighbors, attracted by the smoke, arrived on the spot, the fire had done its work on the buildings; and they employed themselves in securing the fences and the corn in an adjoining field—a part of which, however, was destroyed.

The frigate *United States*, Com. Hull, arrived at New-York on the 22nd ult. from the Pacific. She has been absent on her cruise three years and a half.

Mr. Van Buren arrived at Cheraw, on the 27th ult. on his return to the north. When he reaches Raleigh, he will stop a few days, as we learn from the N. C. Journal, to *rest* himself. He will then resume his tour of *pleasure*, and his next resting-place, it is probable, will be in the capital of Virginia. The final arrangements, it is supposed, will be there made, when the "combinations," so incautiously divulged by Doct. Floyd, will be completed. Time will show whose ruin they will accomplish.

The Billiard Table.—We ask the attention of our readers to the following letter from Mr. Van Rensselaer, whose report, as chairman of the committee on the public buildings, gave rise to the slander, so industriously propagated by the opposition, that the President kept a gambling-house, and had purchased a Billiard Table, &c. with the public money. The charge was met by us last winter, with a positive denial, and the slander refuted; but the letter of Mr. Van Rensselaer so fully sustains us in the position we then took, that it is a duty we owe to ourselves, no less than to the public, to publish it.

Judge CLARKE, a representative in Congress from the state of Kentucky, being applied to by the editor of the Kentucky Reporter, "to ascertain the real circumstances in which this slander originated," he addressed a letter to Mr. Van Rensselaer on the subject, and the subjoined is the reply:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 2, 1827.

Dear Sir: I received your letter of this day, and have to say in answer, that the committee on the public buildings, of which I was Chairman at the last Session, in the discharge of their duty, found it necessary to have an account or schedule of the furniture in the President's house, obtained in virtue of a previous appropriation by Congress. We had no communication with the President on the subject; nor do I suppose that he had any knowledge, either of what we applied for, or what was furnished us. Our application was to his private Secretary, and the inventory or account, as handed to us by him, was annexed to our report without examination by us, and both the report and inventory were ordered to be printed, neither the one or the other having been first read in the House, the reading having been dispensed with, as is usual in cases of reports of Committees.

Soon after the report and inventory had been printed, and some days before the discussion arose in the House on the report, *I learned from the* PRESIDENT, that the inventory, so far it related to the billiard table, &c. was entirely erroneous, and that *no part of the public appropriation had been, or would be applied* to any such purpose. I regret that circumstances prevented me from making this explanation afterwards, when the conversation on the subject took place in the House, since, had I done so, it is probable so many remarks might not have been indulged in before the public. I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

S. VAN RENSSELAER.

Judge J. CLARKE.

Mr. Carson's hobby, on which he was riding post to immortality, has now slipped from under him; and the bright hopes of one,

"Delivering early to the voice of fame,
The promise of a *great, immortal name*,"

are thus untimely blasted. It is truly melancholy to witness such a total annihilation of the very foundation on which one was erecting the superstructure of his fame; and we are almost induced to regret the publication of Mr. Van Rensselaer's letter, which has caused "such a wreck of *matter*." It will take away, too, an important topic for stump-orators, writers of circulars, opposition editors, &c; but they must make up for the loss, by ringing more changes on the cabalistic words, "management, intrigue, corruption." These suit the cause they advocate remarkably well.

Duff Green, of the Telegraph, having got hold of an old file of the Boston Centinel, has busied himself in culling extracts from them, showing that the editor of that paper was opposed to the late war. The editor of the Centinel, whatever may have been his political opinions in former times, is a gentleman of character and elevated standing in society, which is more, we suspect, than can be said of the common defamer who abuses him; and although not approving of the war, he had two sons in the Navy fighting the battles of his country, and nobly sustaining the honor of the American flag. One of them, if we recollect right, was a midshipman on board of the Constitution at the time of her capture of the Guerriere. Yet he is now denounced because he supports the Administration.

But this business of raking up old scores, if Duff is wise, he will let alone; because, if it will produce any effect, it can be used to great advantage against him. Suppose he procure a file of the Evening Post, his present worthy colleague, and give us a sample, now and then, of Mr. Coleman's sentiments and language during the war, and intermix with them extracts from Mr. Randolph's speeches and circulars at that period, and occasionally, to give them a higher relish, cull a few choice bits from *Timothy Pickering's* essays and speeches: will Duff be honest enough to do this? We trow not. Yet these men, and many others of the same character, are staunch opposers of the Administration, and right well pleased with the patriotic "combination." We say, therefore, if Duff be as wise as he would fain make the public believe, he will let this business alone.

A man by the name of Forkener, was tried at Warren Superior Court, for whipping his wife, and acquitted. The Reporter states, that Judge Ruffin laid it down as the law, that the husband has a right to inflict moderate punishment on his wife, tho' in civilized society, it was universally considered as dishonorable and disgraceful for persons in elevated situations to lift their hands against their wives. We know a learned Judge in England, decided that the husband had this right, provided the instrument of correction did not exceed the thickness of his thumb—but whatever the law may be, in either country, public sentiment will decree,

"That he who lays his hand on woman,
Save in the way of kindness,
Is a wretch, whom 'twere base flattery
To call a coward."

Raleigh Register.

Death of Mrs. Judson in India.—By the arrival of the brig Mars, from Calcutta, Capt. Tircomb, 101 days from Sand Heads, we have the distressing intelligence of the death of Mrs. Judson. Rev. Mr. Yates, of the English Baptist Mission at Calcutta, who came passenger in the Mars, is the bearer of letters giving this information. He is on a visit to our shores for the recovery of his health, much impaired by repeated attacks of fever. Mrs. Judson died about the 24th or 25th of October, but the attendant circumstances are not particularly known. Previously to Mrs. Judson's illness, Mr. Judson had departed for Ava, with the British Commissioners, as their interpreter. He had agreed to accompany them at their solicitation, in the hope of prevailing on the Emperor of Burmah to consent to the free exercise of the Christian religion in his dominions. It was not probable that Mr. Judson was made acquainted with his loss till the last of December, or beginning of January.

Christian Watchman.

MAD DOGS.

Last evening we were informed by a respectable Medical Gentleman, that two Dogs were at large in this city, with strong symptoms of Canine Madness; and we are sorry to add, that one of them, in the course of yesterday afternoon, had bitten one Gentleman severely, one child & two negroes slightly; and two or three other persons. Medical assistance was immediately rendered, and we sincerely trust it may be effectual. Under such circumstances, it becomes our citizens to exercise more than a common degree of caution, until the Council shall have pursued such measures as will relieve us of the evil.—*Charleston Courier.*

The United States frigate Java, of 44 guns, has been completely repaired at Charlestown, Mass. and will shortly sail for the Mediterranean, to relieve one of the vessels on that station.

A grand jury of Middlesex county, New-Jersey, have lately presented the use of spiritous liquors as a grievance.—They say it has increased, & threatens to destroy the peace, the moral habits, and the religion of the people of that county.

Abolition of Slavery.—The law for the abolition of slavery, in the state of New-York, goes into force on the 4th of July next.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Tuesday, the 24th ult. Mr. WILLIAM COX, to Mrs. BOSWELL.

Also, in Lincoln county, not long since, by Robert Abernathy, Esq. Mr. ANDREW PIERCE, of Cheraw, S. C. to Miss LILLY M. CONNER, daughter of Capt. Henry FF. Conner, of Lincoln county.

Also, in this county, on Thursday evening, the 3d inst. after a tedious courtship of one week, Mr. JAMES SADLER, of Lincoln county, to Miss LUCY SEARCEY, of this county.

DIED,

In this county, very suddenly, on the 24th ult. Mr. JOHN ALLEN, in the 88th year of his age. He was a soldier of the revolution; and throughout his long life, sustained the character of an upright, worthy citizen, a kind husband and tender parent. He enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, having never, as he stated but a short time before his death, taken medicine to the value of 25 cents.

Cheap Goods, for Cash.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening his supply of Spring Goods, which he will sell at unusually low prices, for *Cash only.*

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, May 5, 1827.—4t32.

Notice.

M'COMB & COOPER,

HAVING entered into copartnership in the Mercantile Business, have now on hand, at their Store 12 miles south of Charlotte, on the public road leading from Charlotte to Camden, S. C. a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Sadlery, Crockery, Glass Ware, and a quantity of Groceries,

which they will sell low for CASH.

May 5th 1827.—4t32.

To Farmers.

I HAVE in my possession a fine JACK, the property of Mr. Hundley of Virginia, which will afford a favourable opportunity to farmers desirous of raising Mules. He will stand at my plantation, two miles from Charlotte, under the management of Mr. James Murphey, sen. who superintends my plantation affairs. The season has commenced, and will end the last of July. Terms and other particulars will be made known on application to Mr. Murphey.

WM. DAVIDSON.

May 1, 1827.—3t31.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a BOOK BINDERY in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the C. House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of BINDING.

BLANK BOOKS made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Ladies' FANCY WORK BOXES made to order.

OLD BOOKS REBOUND, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to.—The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827.—4t32.

Notice.

AS the subscriber has removed to the state of Georgia, he informs those who are indebted to the firm of A. & A. HOYL, that their notes are in the hands of Andrew Hoyl, who wishes them paid immediately.

The subscriber having appointed Eli Hoyl his agent to transact his business, informs those who are indebted to him individually, that their notes are in the hands of the said Eli Hoyl, to whom payment can be made until the first day of December next; after which time, those that are due and unsettled, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

ADAM HOYL.

Lincoln County, March 21, 1827.—4t32.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply porvided for the accomodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountain, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a well supplied Ice-House, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of Stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.—8t35.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

COLONEL O'SHAUGHNESSY.

I was two-and-twenty years of age before I made up my mind as to what business I should follow for life. My father wished me to pursue his calling of a lawyer, but I hated law. My mother proposed bringing me up to the church: this I disliked also. It was then suggested, but with no better success, that I should study physic. Law was too sedentary for my disposition. I could not think of it without bringing to mind musty papers, equivocations, and endless chicanery. I had imbibed the common and absurd notion that all lawyers were rogues. I remembered the sharp, meagre, sallow figures who haunted our legal courts at Dublin, and if I saw a man unusually crafty, or expert at overreaching his neighbour, I set him straightway down as a lawyer. It was strange that I should possess such notions, for my father was one of the honestest men in existence, and one of the fattest.

The church. This was something better, but it would not do. Parsons were associated in my mind with fat paunches, and unmeaning indolence. The life of a parish priest, confined to one spot on earth, and having no associates but country bumpkins and old maids, was intolerable. I knew several clergymen, and they were fat, pious, heavy-headed fellows. The parson of our parish, moreover, was a blockhead—at least, so I, in my wisdom, thought proper to consider him. This knocked on the head all hopes of turning my attention to the church.

Physic. I loathed the idea. Surgeons, physicians, apothecaries, men-midwives, were my dislike. Pills, potions, and pectorals, might be very well in their way, but to me, the very thought of them was abomination. My father's patience was at an end. "Tom," said he, "you are now a man, and it is high time you should think of doing something for yourself. Suppose you follow my profession?" I begged to be excused.

"Suppose you become a parson?"

"Never. Parsons are fat, stupid, and gormandizing."

"Or a physician?"

"Worse than all." My father could contain himself no longer. His plump face, for he was very choleric, was flushed to a deep crimson. "Tom, I shall give you two days to consider of it. You have befooled your mother and me long enough. What the devil, sir! do you mean to do nothing for yourself in this life? Before I was a year older than you, I was married, and in the receipt of two hundred a-year. If you are not prepared to give me a decisive answer by the day after to-morrow, by the heavens, I will———" He did not finish the sentence; so much the worse. It was his anger which prevented him, and I knew that something serious was in the wind.

I did not sleep well that night. How could I? Things were come to a bearing. I knew my father's temper too well to think that he would wait any longer. By one means and another I had procastinated and put off for more than a twelvemonth, and a greater delay it was impossible to expect. Next day I was unsually dull, and so were my father and mother. I saw that I had offended them, but in what manner to recover their good graces, without doing injustice to my own inclinations, I was at a loss to perceive. Lawyer—parson—doctor, floated alternately like motes through my brain. I must be one of the three; so my worthy parents had determined. Never, in the course of my life, did I make so many wry faces: the more I considered the matter, the more intolerable did it seem.

How things might have ended it is difficult to say, when my mother's eldest brother, Colonel O'Shaughnessy, arrived at our house. He had just reached England, from India, with his regiment, after an absence of ten years. Perhaps the whole army could not furnish such an admirable illustration of the ludicrous, both in person and manner. In stature he rose to six feet two inches, and was without exception, the thinnest man, to be in good health, I ever saw. His legs were like spindle-shanks, and his long lank arms dangled from his shoulders, as if stuck there artificially, instead of being natural members. His nose and chin were both inordinately peaked: his mouth was large, and his cheeks hollow, and marked with strong lines. In addition to this, he squinted oddly with both eyes. His complexion was of a brownish yellow. The fore and lateral parts of his head were quite bald, but the hair, which still clung behind, was gathered into a *queue*, which descended about a foot down his back. This strange caricature of the human form was dressed in a long military coat, with an epaulette on each shoulder. On his head he wore a cocked-hat, surmounted by a white feather a couple of feet high. His lower limbs, were cased in immense Hessian boots, reaching above the knee, and tight buckskin small sclothe—while a sword, sheathed in a steel case, and hilted with silver and shagreen, dangled at his side. Such was the exterior of Col. O'Shaughnessy.

I had always been a favourite with this military relative. I was called after him, and, during my boyhood, he showed me many marks of kindness. I remember the very day on which he left us twelve years before—I was then ten—he filled my pockets with pence, because I had beaten a boy bigger than myself. He swore it was what he had done when of that age. To him I communicated the awkward situation in which I was placed, and begged his advice.

"So they propose," said he, "to make a parson of you boy? No, blood and wounds, that will never do. We have got plenty of them in the army. As for a doctor, every regiment has a brace of them: there is no need for you to add to the number. A lawyer do they talk of making you?—here my uncle squinted horribly, and grasped the handle of his sword—"I tell you, Tom, if you become a lawyer, you are no nephew of mine. Thunder and lightning, did I not once lose a hundred pounds by a rascally attorney! I tell you, Tom, there is no such commission in the service as that of a lawyer. No, boy; they are going to spoil your fine genius. You must enter the army. That is the only place for a lad of spirit." I caught without a moment's delay, at this suggestion, and expressed my willingness to follow his advice. In truth, I had always a *penchant* towards a military life, & was glad to adopt any scheme which promised to rid me of the detestable professions for which I was destined by my parents. But would they accede to my wish? I expressed my doubts to my uncle: he squinted at me a look of anger, as much as to say, "So you question my influence with your father and mother?" In a trice he was closetted with the former, and laid the proposal before him—no more anticipating a refusal, than to be disobeyed by his own corporal on parade. He did not know the old lawyer, who point-blank objected to the scheme. I know not how my uncle looked on this occasion; I have no doubt it was very grim. High words, it is certain, ensued between them. The Colonel's notions of military discipline were too strict to enable him to digest any opposition to his wishes. I was in the next room trembling for the result, and I heard him bestow the appellations of ass—blockhead—ninny, very profusely upon my father, who retorted, by threatening him with an action at law for an assault. Thereafter the door opened, then was dashed fiercely to by some one who passed out. It was my uncle. I heard his sword rattling, and his heavy Hessians trampling loudly as he descended the stair. He betook himself straightway to my mother, with whom he had an interview of half an hour. Whether his eloquence prevailed more with her than with her husband, is unknown. Certain it is, that he left the house in high dudgeon. I saw his tall gaunt form, surmounted by his gigantic feather, pass out at the front door. His servant carried his travelling-bag, boot-jack, and portmanteau behind him—and he sojourned to the next inn, there, as he said, to take up his quarters during the remainder of his stay in the city.

In a short time a military gentleman waited upon my father, with a challenge from the Colonel. The worthy lawyer got alarmed,—so did my mother,—so did I. I was even more than alarmed; I was irritated against my uncle, whom, notwithstanding all his well-intended kindness, I could not but deeply censure for such an outrage on my own flesh and blood.—No danger however ensued. My father could fight any man with a law-paper, but he had a mortal aversion to powder and shot. The consequence was, that he made a humble apology to his brother-in-law—promised to let me have my own way—and begged of the Colonel to return to his house. The whole business was settled within an hour. My uncle came back to dinner and shook hands with his relation, congratulating me at the same time upon my approaching change of life. I have reason to believe that a reconciliation would not have ensued so easily, but for the circumstance of the Colonel having upwards of eight thousand pounds in the stocks. My father knew this; and like a true philosopher, thought it a pity that he or his wife should run any risk of losing his future prospects in the same for the sake of a quarrel. He therefore wisely pocketed the affront, and sacrificed his own feelings to a sense of personal interest.

I got a commission in my uncle's regiment. I found that he was both laughed at, and loved and respected, by his brother officers. It may be wondered how such opposite feelings could exist with regard to one man; but so it was. —They all liked him for his good nature; they laughed at him for his oddities; and esteemed him for his courage and integrity. By the men he was called the Squinting Colonel; but this was done from sheer good humour, and not, as is too often the case, from malice or spleen. My pay did not permit me to indulge in wine at the mess dinners; but he placed me along-side of himself, and filled my glass from his own bottle. The only fault which he had was that of shooting with the long bow. Day after day he regaled us with stories of his exploits in India, and elsewhere. The mess-table was kept in a roar of laughter with his extravagancies. His face, always a perfect fiddle, was at these times irresistibly comic in its expression. The squint of his eyes increased—his nose and china pproached each other like nut crackers—and his long mouth was drawn up into a grim smile of delight. He told the same story dozens of times over, and every time it was different. The humour, however, never evaporated; it was always rich and racy; and, when he had concluded any of his extraordinary recitals, the whole mess rubbed their hands, and "Excellent!—Devilish good, Colonel!" resounded from one end of the table to the other. My uncle was one of the very few bouncers whom I have ever known to be, at bottom, brave men.

About a year after I joined the regiment, we were ordered to the continent. Bonaparte had broke loose from Elba, and was organizing his armies to try once more the fate of war with the congregated powers of Europe. Our voyage affords nothing worth relating. Suffice it to say, we marched to Brussels, and enjoyed for a time the luxuries and amusements of that pleasant city. My uncle had here occasion to fight a duel with a French officer, who thought fit to cast some practical jokes on the obliquity of his vision. The Frenchman insisted on fighting with the small-sword, and the Colonel gratified his desire. The result was singular enough. *Mounseer* lost an eye,—his adversary's foil having penetrated nearly an inch into that valuable organ. My uncle, with his usual philosophy, imputed the whole as a punishment from Heaven upon his presumptuous enemy, for insulting the optics of his neighbor.

This pleasant life could not last forever. The storm was gathering around us, and we daily expected to commence "war's bloody game." However, we thought of it as little as possible, and drank the rich wines of Belgium, and sung merry catches, with as much apparent unconcern as if we had been in quarters at home. I believe there was not a mess like ours, for humour and brotherly feeling, in the whole army.

I remember the particular time when all this gay scene was changed into bustle and lamentation. My uncle had invited the officers to supper, and placed before them the firstlings of a large supply of capital Volnay and champaign, which he had purchased from a French *marchant de vin*. Never did I behold him in better spirits. He related, with infinite humour, his exploits in India against serpents, tigers, and Pindarees; and varied the tales, which he had often told before, with such consummate ingenuity, that they no longer seemed the same things. The whole mess was convulsed with laughter. His wine, which they laid in in proper style, they pronounced to be "devilish good;" but his stories were "a d—d deal better." Pity that such delightful moments, should be broken in upon—but so it was. In the midst of one of his most interesting adventures he stopped short, as if something caught his ear. He listened, and heard the distant report of firing. In a moment after, the bugles were sounded through the streets, callings to arms. "Gentlemen," said he, "we must move;—the enemy is at hand.—I will finish my story at some other time." Alas! we never all met together again. Many gallant fellows, who that evening laughed at the eccentricities of their worthy Colonel, were in a few hours stretched out cold and lifeless upon the field of honour.

I shall not attempt to describe the appearance which Brussels presented on this memorable night. All was deafening noise and confusion. We were taken unawares;—the French, with their characteristic promptness of movement, had come upon us sooner than we expected, and we cursed their unmannerly intrusion from the bottom of our souls. We did not mind fighting; but to be taken away from our wine was more than could be easily endured—and we swore sundry deadly oaths to be straightway revenged upon them for their impertinence. Let no one blame my uncle for being off his guard; if he was so, so was every one else. The Duke of Wellington was quadrilling it at a ball, and the Colonel was amusing his friends with wine and mirth at his own supper-table.

We were marched to Waterloo. I must candidly confess, my sensations were far from being of a pleasant kind, and I believe those of my comrades were not much more agreeable. We knew that a doubtful battle had been fought at Quartre Bras, and were assured that the Prussians had sustained a signal defeat at Ligny. The knowledge did not contribute much to raise our spirits; and when we observed the remnants of the gallant Scotch regiments, which were almost annihilated at the former place, and the number of wounded brought in, we became convinced that we had our work cut out for us, and that the French were not easily beaten as we expected. However, no one had said a word. Each moved on in dubious silence, resolved to do his best; but inwardly cursing the ill luck which brought him there and wishing himself at Dan or Beersheba.

We were placed, as ill luck would have it, in the very front of the battle. Our regiment was known to be a good one, and the Colonel steel to the back-bone; and in truth, we needed all our qualities, for we were drawn out opposite to a formidable artillery, backed by a strong body of foot and cuirassiers. My uncle rode up to me. "Tom, you dog, mind your colours."—"I wish you and the colours were at the devil," said I to myself--I could not help it, for I began to feel confoundedly uncomfortable. The battle, a considerable time before this, had commenced in various parts of the line: the rest was joining in it rapidly; and it now became our turn to take part, as the enemy opposite was advancing his iron front to the attack. At last his artillery, succeeded by showers of musquetry, opened upon us. We returned these compliments in the same style, and doubtless with good effect. I shall never forget my feelings on the first discharge of the French guns. In every quarter of our line an opening was made, and a number of men seen to drop, some killed outright, and some desperately wounded. The gaps were instantly filled by others, who stepped forward from the rear ranks. It was the first of my battles, and I felt, in spite of all my efforts, the trepidation and anxiety of a noviciate. The noise, smoke, confusion, and destruction, were horrible. "Keep steady, my brave boys—fire away," was heard on all sides from the officers encouraging their men: they fought like lions. Not a man thought of flinching: the same indomitable British spirit animated them all.

During the whole of this time I stood in the heart of the fight, the *King's* colours waving over my head. The men were dropping fast around me. I heard the balls whizzing like hail past my ears. In a little longer I was so stupified that I hardly knew what I did, or where I was. At last I heard the voice of my uncle calling out, "Well done, Tom—that's a brave boy. Take care of your colours, and stand fast." His words roused me, and I looked up, and saw him in the act of leading on his men to a charge. At this moment the ensign who bore the *regimental* colours fell dead about ten yards from my side. The standard was raised by a serjeant, who was almost instantly killed. "Fine encouragement," thought I, "for flag-bearers; I suppose my turn will be next." I now began to reflect how much better I should have been at home, following after some pacific profession, than standing here to be pinked by any rascally Frenchman who fancied me for a shot. Honour is a very pretty thing to talk of on the peace establishment, but during war it is one of the ugliest things in the world: and so little of a soldier am I, that I would rather, any day, die like a Christian on my bed, than be killed in battle in any manner, however honourable. But this is a digression.

(Concluded next week.)

NURSERY DISEASES.

"*Practical Observations on the Convulsions of Infants by John North, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.*"

We do not very often review Medical Works, but Mr. North's Book is one of such obvious utility, that we can feel no hesitation in recommending it to general perusal. Possessing all that scientific knowledge which is requisite to give his observations value, this gentleman has, further, the happy talent of conveying them to his readers with such clearness, that the most ignorant nurse can have no difficulty in comprehending him, and this, as the work especially tends to the instruction of those who undertake that lowly, but not unimportant office, constitutes no slight recommendation in its favour.

We cannot follow him through his details. A useful hint or two, by way of specimen, will suffice, to shew the value of Mr. North's observations.

"Many nurses and mothers are in the habit of suddenly rousing children from their sleep, and carrying them from a room comparatively dark into a glare of light. Such a custom is decidedly improper. A child should be gradually and gently awakened. Much momentary excitement is produced even in the adult by being roused suddenly from sleep; and there can be no doubt, that children become in consequence of such imprudence, more liable to convulsive affections. Montaigne, we are told, always contrived to break the slumbers of his infant son by the gradual sound of a soft musical instrument. The idea was happy, although its general adoption would be attended with some difficulty."

The importance of temperance in a nurse he strongly insists upon.

"A predisposition to convulsive affections in children may be originally produced in consequence of their being suckled by a nurse addicted to the frequent use of spirituous liquors. In several instances I have known children rapidly recover their health when the nurse was changed, who had exhibited most of the premonitory symptoms of convulsions, while they were suckled by a woman who indulged in the common vice of gin-drinking.

"Violent emotions of mind, or excessive bodily fatigue, should be avoided by nurses. Mr. Gilbert relates the case of a child, who died of convulsions after having sucked a nurse, who had been exposed to hard labour under a burning sun. Boerhaave knew some instances in which epilepsy was produced in children, in consequence of their nurses having had violent fits of passion. Beasumes remarks, that he was informed by one of his professional brethren, that his child died suddenly of convulsions after having been suckled by a woman who had been violently exasperated. *London Courier.*

The Phrase of "Blue Stocking." —Many of the orders whose histories fill the pages of works on knighthood have no claims to their places, without either royal or pontifical authority, and wearing no badge or cross except in the imagination of the writer. The society de la Calza [of the stocking] was formed at Venice in the year 1400, to the honor of the inauguration of the Doge, Michele Steno. The employment of the members was conversation and festivity; and so splendid were the entertainments of music and dancing, that the gay spirit of other parts of Italy anxiously solicited the honor of seats in the society. All their statutes regarded only the ceremonies of the ball and theatre; and the members being resolved in the religious performance, took an oath in a church to that tendency. They had banners and seal like an authorized order of knighthood. Their dress was as splendid and elegant as Venetian luxury and taste could fashion it; and, consistently with the singular custom of marking academies and other intellectual associatians by external signs of folly, the members, when they met in literary discussion, were distinguished by the colors of their stockings.—The colors were sometimes fantastically blended, and at other times one prevailed. The Society de la Calza lasted till the year 1590, when the foppery of Italian literature took some other symbol.—The rejected title then crossed the Alps, and found a congenial soil in the flippancy and literary trifling of Parisian society, and particularly branded female pedantry as strongest feature in the character of French pretension. It diverged from France to England, and for a while marked the vanity of the small advance in literature of our female coteries. But the propriety of its application is now gradually ceasing; for we see in every circle that attainments in literature can be accomplished with no loss of womanly modesty. It is in this country, above all others, that knowledge asserts her right of general dominion, or contends if she be the sustaining energy of one sex, she forms the lighter charm, the graceful drapery of the other. *Mill's Chivalry.*

Mrs. G. B. Miller, Water-st. New-York, advertises a kind of snuff called the *American Gentleman.* Her American Gentleman, she says, has become the most popular snuff in the United States.